APOLLO Hall, cor. Broadway and Twentieth-st.-ROOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Skillsavez - This Evening at 6- Othello." Mr. Edwin Rooth as

FIFTH-AVE, THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth-ave, This Receing at 8-" Les Bragons de Village " Mile Les Bragons de Village GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen third-st.—This Evening at &—"The Tempest." Mr. E. L. Davenpor

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st,-This Evening 174.—Bisley's original Japanese Troupe. "All Rights" NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"The Forty bisves; or Striking Oil in Pamily Jura." Lydia Thompson's Buriesque

OLYMPIC THEATER. — This Evening at 8.— The Second volume of "Humpty Dumpty." Mr. G. L. Foz, Mile Sangall, etc.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway—
This Breaing — The Court of Justice."

STADT THEATER.-This Evening at 8.-German STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening at THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—This Even-

THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.— this Evenue at 75.—Varieties. Rissrelli Brothers. "Robinson Cruso-UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATER.—This Evening at a.—Lecture: "Woman in the Lyceon." Miss Kate Field.

WALLACK'S THEATER-This Evening at 8 .- "Caste." WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway. - This Evening at a. -Great London Burlesque Combination. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.
This Escaing at 3.—Burlesque and Pantomime. "Robinson Crusos."

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Late Deputy Com. of U. S. Internal Revenue. THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

> NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OFTHR

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SAME MONEY. For instance, a person aged 30, by paying an aennal premium \$165 50, can secure a policy in the NATIONAL LIVE INSURANCE COM

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mium of \$257 50, and should be die during the first year thereafter, his helm would receive \$10.257 50. Should be live to pay twelve annual premiums, or \$5,000, his policy would be increased to \$13,090.

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CEDAR CAMPHOR for Moths. New size, 50c. THEOD, S. HARRIS, Boston STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE HOLY LAND. Send for catalogue. WM. B. Houster, No. 505 Breadway, N. Y.

DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST," LECTURES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The anniversary exhibition of the New-York estitution for the filind will be held at Stoinway Hall, Institution for the Thursday evening. An entertainment for the benefit of the

"Rose Memorial Home" Industrial School No. 2 is to be given at Steinway Hall, this evening. A convention of representatives from eleven divisions of the Sons of Temperance was held at their headquarters, corner of Eighteenth-at, and Eighth-ave. on Saturday evening last. The convention approved the eali for a State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the last day of June next, believing that the times of the last day of June next, believing that the times of the last day of June next, believing that the times of the last day of June next, believing that the times of the last day of June next, believing that the times of the last for a fixed or all the Temperance man of the State for agreed ve action against the liquor traffic, and a committee of three was appointed to arrange for calling a concounty of New York in this Convention.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1869.

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THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS. Mesars. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WHEKLY TRINGER must be handed in To-Day. Price \$2 per line.

To-night Miss Kate Field, whose performance as a public lecturer in Boston and Brooklyn has received such wide commendation, is to make her debut before a New-York audience at the Theater of the Union League. She is sure of a crowded house and cordial reception.

Spanish naval officers seem bent on provoking trouble. Admiral Hoff complains that they are in the habit of searching American merchantmen in neutral waters, for deserters or contraband of war. A little knowledge of history would enable them to understand that the United States, when weak, would not permit this, and a little common sense would teach them that it is a very dangerous experiment to be practicing now.

Great Britain appears to have assumed the responsibility in the Mary Lowell case, and to have demanded redress of the Spanish Government at Madrid. It does not seem likely that Spain will either hesitate to apologize for the offense, or to repeat it at every opportunity. Madrid will do the apologizing; Dulce will keep up the illegal searches and seizures. The arrangement works well enough for a short time; but it cannot last.

The very remarkable pastoral letter of Archbishop Spalding will attract general attention. The attention to the colored race which it enjoins is in the well-known line of action adopted by the Church. The denunciation of infanticide, and the effort to trace it to secular education, will receive less general approval, and will provoke curious contrasts with the other views expressed on the same subject by the lady lecturer whose remarks are elsewhere presented.

Wall-st, and the British importing interest demur to Secretary Boutwell's set determination to carry out the law and reduce the debt. Hence, we recommend some brave words uttered by the British Finance Minister not long ago. Said Mr. Lowe: "I can only say, with all respect to the money market, that it must take care of itself;" and again, "If gentlemen cannot see what is coming after such full notice, it will be clear they mistook their vocation when they went into the money

We are not without hopes that at the last moment one or more Democratic Senators may vote against the Assembly tax levies. Henry C. Murphy owes Tammany Hall nothing. He denounces the levies in private. Will he not act according to his known convictions? Edwards of Queens is an honest man. Will he not dare to do right? Banks of Albany is young. Corrupt Tammany cannot always rule even the Democratic party. Nichols of Buffalo is honest and independent. We hope for one or more of these men.

There is still a bare chance for the passage of the Two-Tier Railroad bill. It does not seem that any corrupt organization is opposing it. The delay and danger of defeat appear to arise solely from the inability of the project to pay its way through. Cannot those Republicans who have sold out to Tammany be persuaded to make some slight atonement for the wrong they have wrought, by simply getting out of the way of this measure? Have n't they made money enough? There isn't any in this, one way or the other; why not show a freak of generosity and let it pass?

The Free-Traders announce a City Meeting for this evening, at which Mr. Wm. C. Bryant and Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston will speak. We ask them to improve this opportunity to enlighten the public on a point which it seems to us that they cannot afford to ignore-this, namely:

Some two years ago, when their Association was just settling down to its work, a Cleveland paper intimated that its funds were largely contributed by foreigners interested in the crippling of American Manufactures. This imputation was repelled and resented by a Free-Trade organ in this City as implying heinous wrong on the part of the Free-Trade Association. THE TRIBUNE (hitherto silent) now interposed its moderating, soothing counsels, suggesting that further unseemly wrangling and hard words might be precluded by simply making a transcript from the books of the Free Trade Association of the names of all the definite bond and material guarantee for contributors to its funds, with the amounts sub- the perpetuity of an Ocean-bound Union. It public; and, not wishing to do a good work by which the English-speaking race inhabiting halves, we tendered the use of our columns for | this "New World" shall become the most gi-

or from its City organs. We now respectfully, but most earnestly, call on Mr. Bryant to take a duly certified list of the contributors to the funds of his Association to the meeting tonight, and give copies thereof to all the reporters present. If he declines or neglects to do this, an attentive public will draw the inevitable inference. We ask The Springfield Republican and other journals that have gone into disgustful hysterics at the suggestion that "British Gold" bore any part in our Tariff controversy to note this request and the response which it shall elicit.

The cable undertakes to explain for us the fantastic course of the London money market. Its advices correspond with the previous judgment of our business community. The Londoners were first alarmed by Senator Sumner's speech. While their market was consequently in a sensitive condition, there came an effort to place a Spanish loan-to say nothing of one or two other National stock-jobbing ventures-and the Bank of England made resistance by raising its rate of discount, and threatening a still further advance. Trade had already been somewhat depressed; and these succeeding circumstances served to produce something which was very near a panic in London, and near enough the same thing to be uncomfortable in New-York. The effect must, however, be only transitory, since it originated partly in misapprehension, was stimulated by temporary expedients, and has been counteracted by the entrance of the United States into the market for its own bonds at the rate of a million per week.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

" Man has really succeeded in turning the energies of Nature, bending them to his own will, turning them aside from their own course and compelling them to subserve the general purposes of human life. All around us are the traces of this glorious and success-" ful struggle. Indeed it seems as if there were nothing man feared to attempt. The invasions of the sea are repelled and whole provinces rescued from its grasp, mountains are cut through and turned into level roads. The course of trade, the extent of commerce, and many similar circumstances, determined of old by the existence of rivers, or the facility of navigation, now find their determining cause not so much in these physical peculiarities as in the skill and energy of man. Formerly the richest countries were those in which nature was most bountiful; now the "richest countries are those in which man is most active. For in our age of the world, "if nature is parsimonious, we know how to compensate her deficiencies. If a country is difficult to traverse, our engineers can remedy the evil; and so marked is this tendency to impair the authority of the natural phenomena, that it is seen even in the distribu-'tion of the people. It may be said, without the slightest exaggeration, that every new railroad which is laid down and every fresh steamer which crosses the "Channel are additional guarantees for the preservation of that long and unbroken peace which, during more than forty years, has knit together the fortunes and the interests of two of the most civilized nations on the earth." These are the words of one of the most profound of modern historical scholars-we mean Henry Thomas Buckle-and they are intended to apply specially to European civilization, and to the bonds it has wrought between two ancient rivals. But the event of to-day gives them a new significance and a wider meaning than their thoughtful author imagined.

At noon to-day the last rail is to be laid on the great National railway that unites the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and marks the crowning triumph over the Continent that the Puritan and the Cavalier entered three centuries ago. Its progress has been marred by many misfortunes and many results of human imperfections. We have done, we trust, our full share toward deploring the one and fixing the stigma of public reprobation upon the other. But to-day we have room for only words of praise. In the glory of the final triumph we gladly put behind us for the moment the memories of the blunders and crimes by the way. The day that marks the completion of a railroad line in working order across the continent, and gives us the power of passing in but a trifle over a week from New-York to San Francisco, is a day that should suggest only honor to the Companies that have wrought this marvelous achieve-

We remember how long and how vainly we looked for men to undertake this work. We remember how Science demonstrated its perils, Experience maintained its impracticability, Capital shrank from its gigantic cost and uncertain returns. At last the gentlemen who subsequently became the corporators of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads stepped forward. When Congress hesitated, they begged, argued, lobbied, till they secured charters. When Wall-st. sneered and preferred Copper Mines and corners in Erie, they furnished the capital. When the great money centers of the world, and the great governments of the world, believed that this nation was drifting helplessly into disruption and anarchy, their sublime faith in its future enabled them to prosecute, in the midst of war, an undertaking mightier than any other Country, in its peaceful prime, had ever essayed. Through embarrassment and distrust at home as to the National future, through natural obstacles that had hitherto been regarded almost or quite insuperable, through frontier hostilities and the barrenness of the great plains and the desolation of the mountains, they have steadily held their way. To-day witnesses their final triumph achieved years before the limit granted by their charters. We would not take one leaflet from their manfully won laurels. What we have said in the past of their conduct we have said. To-day we recall only their services, their brayery in the midst of danger, their confidence in the midst of discouragement, the wonderful energy they displayed, the risks won.

they took, and the great triumph they have For this triumph seems to us an epoch, not below, in its National significance, the Declaration of Independence, the emancipation of the slaves, or the acquisition of California. It marks the crowning success won in reducing the Continent on whose wilderness our forefathers entered to the uses of civilized man. It constitutes

overture, whether from the Association itself thus an event not merely in the annals of our the price of our bonds. His power is great; history of progress in Human Civilization.

> OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION. In the early months of 1862, Congress was confronted by the gravest Financial difficulties. The hopes of an easy and early triumph over the Slaveholders' Rebellion had vanished. A long and arduous struggle was palpably before us. The Federal Income was less than \$100,-000,000 per annum; the Expenditures were over \$400,000,000, and rapidly increasing. A loan of \$400,000,000 had been voted; but, before half of it had been subscribed, all the banks in the country had been driven into a suspension of Specie Payments. We were raising regiments, buying uniforms, casting cannon, making small arms, building navies, and incurring unheard of expenses on every side. We must borrow at least \$50,000,000 per month to meet our bills, and nobody had the coin to lend us. Plainly, we must submit to the necessity of prosecuting the War on a Paper Currency, or we must give it up and acknowledge the Confederacy. On full consideration, Congress decided-we think wisely-to make Treasury paper a Legal Tender-in other words, decree a universal Forced Loan-and fight out the War on a paper currency. It was a desperate expedient-one excused only by its absolute

> that it saved the Union. No one then suggested that an Irredeemable Currency was intrinsically beneficent or desirable. Our case was that of the embarrassed debtor who pays a claim at the end of an execution because he has not been able to pay it before. "Let us put down the Rebellion, and "then we will return to a Currency of specie 'and of promises to pay that are not lies," was the general plea. Of course, there were those who said we would never redeem our promises nor pay our rapidly augmenting Debt; but they were Copperheads, whose wish was father to the thought.

> Congress left no one in doubt as to its view of the matter, or its purpose to maintain the National Credit and uphold, so far as possible, the National Faith. By section 5 of the Legal Tender act, it provided that

1. All Duties on Imports should continue to be paid in Coin or its full equivalent;

2. The coin so collected to be devoted to the payment, first of the interest on the National Debt; secondly, "to the purchase or payment of one per cent. per annum of the entire Debt of the United States;"

3. The balance to be paid into the Treasury. -This plan for sustaining the National Credit during the War and restoring National solvency upon the close of the War was no afterthought. It was an integral portion of the original measure of Finance which made Treasury notes a Legal Tender for the amounts specified on their face. There were men in Congress who fancied a mere arbitrary decree that Treasury notes should circulate as money would suffice; but the majority knew better. They provided that those Treasury notes might be funded in bonds; they further provided that the interest on the bonds should be regularly liquidated and one per cent, of the principal of the entire Debt annually purchased or paid off, with the coin collected at our Custom-Houses.

For some time past, these provisions of law, though never repealed, have been disregarded. Secretary McCulloch-for reasons best known to himself-though he had coin in abundance on hand, did not purchase and hold one per cent. of the Debt, as the law expressly required him to do. Had he done so, we should have been a long way further on the road to National solvency than we are. We have imported far too many goods, in part because of the cheapness of our Government Sixes, which have been sent abroad in large amounts and sold in cents on the dollar. Had those bonds ranged above par, as they should have done ere this, we should have exported them less profusely, and bought fewer foreign fabrics with the proceeds. We are Millions poorer than we should

have been had the law been implicitly obeyed. Mr. Bontwell, we rejoice to say, seems to understand that he is the servant of the law, not its master. The following official advertisement has just appeared:

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS .- Proposals will be PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, May 12, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six per cent. Five-twenty Bonds; at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the Bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, to which particular class they belong, as '62, '64s, '65s told or new,' 67s, or '88s, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars. The offers must be for the sale of the Bonds "flat," and each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks of unaccepted bidders will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the Bonds must be delivered, for which payment in law-ful money will be made as soon as they can be duly examined. The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government. By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

tary of the Treasury,
H. H. Van Dyck, Assistant Treasurer. -This is a fair beginning; but we trust it is only a beginning. As the Irishman says, 'More power to your elbow!" Our National credit is blown upon in London, where a desperate effort has just been made to force down the price of our bonds. The Bank of England has raised her rate of discount. The price of our bonds has been considerably depressed in London, consequently here, and the premium on gold considerably enhanced. It is highly probable that so advantageous an opportunity to buy bonds with gold will never again be presented. It seems to us, therefore, that the Secretary should this week buy, not One Million merely, but Twenty Millions, giving the sellers time to import the bonds from London if they see fit. If Twenty Millions were bought this week, and One Million or more weekly thereafter as the state of the market should dictate, we might hope soon to make the resources of our Government better appreciated and its credit stand higher at home and abroad.

The Secretary, we trust, will not ignore the fact that we are still paying a War rate of interest on the bulk of our Debt, and that the "Five-Twenties" were made such expressly that they might be funded at a lower rate whenever lenders could be found. We ought soon to be able to fund those Five-Twenties on a long bond in a non-taxable Consol, redeemable after fifty years, and drawing but four per cent. interest, payable quarterly. If Mr. Boutwell's administration of the Treasury shall be held in honorable remembrance, it will be for some such conversion, whereby the burden of the Debt will be reduced nearly a third. But to enable him to float such a Consol, he must render our bonds scarcer and scarcer in the market, thus steadily appreciating their price. To this end, we submit that he should buy up Fifty Millions of bonds forthwith, glutting the Gold market and rendering bonds scribed or paid by each, and giving the list to the is the symbol of that now certain Future in so scarce that those who have them will hold on, and those who have them not, seeing them constantly approvate, will be eager to possess the gratuitous printing of this exhibit, if the gantic and nation and nation and in the mem. Of air. Downwell's integrity, the country officers of the association would certify on their world's history. It gives direction to has no doubt; it only remains to be assured honor that it was accurate and complete. The the great currents of population, shapes of his capacity and his courage. With such Free Trade oracles were thereupon struck the course of trade [for a large a surplus and such an income, he ought to dumb; and, down to this day, we have been part of both hemispheres, promotes peace and put gold-gamblers and stock-gamblers under unable to elicit any response to our friendly the spread of the civilizing arts, and becomes his feet, giving tone to the market and fixing

own growth to national greatness, but in the his opportunity such as no man has enjoyed since Hamilton; we trust he will prove every way equal to his position and its large requirements, and that his countrymen will bless him as the man who reduced the interest of their Debt from Ope Hundred and Thirty to less than One Hundred Millions per annum, and thus created the means of paying off the principal in less than a half-century.

WHO DARKS SELL HIMSELF? The Republican Senators are making a good fight on the tax levies. Beaten by the recreant Mattoon in an endeavor to have the right, which all usage gives them, of selecting their own Conference Committee, they have thrown the responsibility on the Democrats by refusing to serve on the Conference Committee. The Democrats tried till long into Sunday to pass the Assembly bills, but the quiet points of order raised by Senator Crowley, backed by all the other Republican Senators, defeated them, and finally at 2 o'clock an adjournment was obtained till to-day. . To pass these levies the Democrats must get

one more Republican voice, as the Lieutenant-Governor has no vote on the final passage. They are hard at work to get this, and rumor says are offering what is literally a fortune for one vote. The range of selection is small. No one supposes that they will dare to approach necessity. Its justification inheres in the fact such men as Folger, O'Donnell, Crowley, Palmer, Morgan, Hogan, Thayer, Hale, Chapman, Nicks, or others whose names do not now occur to us. In fact, in common belief, there are but two or three that they can even hope to corrupt. We do not yet mean to believe that they can get any one of them, because we know that no man who seeks for any political future, who wants to be admitted to decent company, who does not want to go through with the brand of corruption life and the mark of Cain upon him, can afford or will dare to vote with the Democrats on this subject. No quibbles, no excuses, no arithmetical calculations as to items, can apologize for such a vote. The Republican who gives it should, before the Senate adjourns, be formally denounced by a caucus of the other Republican Senators, and be compelled hereafter to find his political home with the party that has bought his services for a price. We shall do our best to see that his constituents know his course. A thousand times better that the levies should fail than that the Assembly bills or any resembling them should pass.

> The Cubans are engaged in a desperate struggle for the practical establishment of their right to govern themselves. They are much fewer than our Revolutionary fathers were, and their country is far smaller; but then of the Americans of 1776 a full third were Tories, while we never yet saw or heard of a native Cuban who was not intensely hostile to Spanish domination. The wrongs and outrages to which the Cubans have been subjected by Spain are infinitely greater and more grievous than those which impelled our fathers to sever the tie which bound them to their mother country; and, while even the signers of our Declaration of Independence, though they pointedly condemned Slavery, held on to their slaves till death, the Cubans are fighting openly, nobly, under the flag of Freedom for All. In view of these facts, we see not how any one can plausibly profess to approve of the struggle initia-

ted by Otis, Warren, Franklin, Patrick Henry,

Adams, Washington and Jefferson, yet condemn

DULCE'S SPIES.

that whereof Cespedos is the head. Very naturally, the sympathies of our people -that is, of those who have any sympathiesare with the Cubans. To the popular apprehension, this is a reproduction of the bloody, terrible struggle whereof Belgium and the Low Countries were the arena, and which culminated

peditions against Cuba are fitting out on our soil, and instructions to the proper officers to intercept them have been issued.

SEIZURES BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

Sr. Louis, May 9 .- Several lots of coffee and pepper in the hands of different merchants were seized vesterday by the United States Marchal for the alleged yesterday by the United States Marshal for the alleged non-payment of duty. The articles, it is stated, were reshipped from New-York in bond, and they cause here through New-Orleans. It is also alleged that large quantities of ordee have been shipped from New-Orleans since December hast consigned to Lowis, Manson & Co., by whom it has been sold to jobbers here without the knowledge of its contraband character. It is further stated that there is a large quantity of contraband sugar in the city which will be seized this week.

A Republican City Convention assembled in Providence, R. I., on the 7th inst., and after disposing of several contested seats, nominated the following ticket for city officers:

Mayor—George L. Clark.
City Treasurer—Benjamin Tripp.
City Soliettor—Charles H. Parkingst.
Superintendent of Health—Dr. Lakvin M. Snow.
Overseer of the Poor—George W. Vijghtman.
Harbor Master—Daulei Joslin.

After the determination of the question of contesting delegates and before the nominations were made, a small minority of the delegates withdrew from the Convention. and uniting with the contesting delegates who had failed to obtain seats, formed a bolter's convention. This body then nominated Thomas A. Doyle, the present Mayor, for reflection, filling out the ticket with the names put forward by the regular Convention.

Bearing or ... A man, giving his name as Mathew Wreath, was yesterday arrested at Scranton, Pa., suspected of being Brooks, the murderer of Broadhead, at the Delaward Water Gap.

... The steamer Colorado sailed from San ancisco for Pahama on Saturday, carrying \$630,000 in easure, of which \$122,000 is for New-York, \$124,000 for agland, \$32,000 for France, \$252,000 for San Jose de stama, and \$29,000 for Panama.

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THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL HOFF-SPANISH EX-PEDITIONS TO THE INTERIOR-THE CUBANS OFFER NO RESISTANCE-QUESADA INTENDS TO OBSTRUCT THEIR RETURN-CONSULAR DIFFICULTIES AT CAIBARIEN. Washington, May 8.—Dispatches were received

this morning at the Navy Department from Admiral

Hoff, dated off Havana April 50 and May 1. Since his last dispatch of the 27th ult., no further news of great importance from the interior has been received. On the 17th of April, 1,800 troops, commanded by Generals Letona and Escalante, arrived at Nuevitas from Villa Clara, and the day after General Lesca appeared at Nuevitas very unexpectedly with 1,200 men from Puerto Principe, having started with 2,200 and left a detachment on the road. They reported no resistance on the march, although large bodies of insurgents were posted on the high ground some distance from the road. Numbers of well-constructed trenches, breastworks, ditches, &c., were visible. The 4,000 men centrated at Nuevitas, among them 1,500 Catalan volunteers, recently from Spain, were to commence operations on the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe immediately. About 1,500 started on the 23d, convoying provision trains. This expedition, under Gen. Lesca, is to repair the road temporarily, get cars along, and provision the troops at Principe, who are said to be on half rations. It was reported that Quesada, the revolutionary leader, purposely allowed the Spaniards to march without opposition from the interior to the sea-coast, but intended to obstruct their return, and, if possible, capture their provision trains. Dr. Simmons is still confined at Principe, accused of circulating insurrectionary proclamations, and giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Gen. Lesca has stated that the doctor's life was spared because he was an American.

The Rear-Admiral forwards reports from Lieut. Commander T. H. Eastman, commanding the Penobscot, dated the 28th of April, at Cay Francis, the anchorage for the ports of Remedios and Caibarien. The prisoners taken from the Lizzie Major and sent to Caibarien had been released. The Spanish authorities at that place had offered no courtesies or facilities to the Penobscot, as is customary on the arrival of a foreign vessel-perhaps more from ignorance than design. The United States Consul at Caibarien had been informed by the Governor at Remedios that he must not hoist the flag of the Consular office again. In consideration of the condition of affairs in that country, where American citizens are holding over two millions of property and in fear of injury from the volunteer forces, Lieut.-Commander Eastman has concluded to remain there for some days. A Cuban named S. B. Valles, who claims to be an American citizen, was undergoing trial on charges preferred by the volunteer forces, and it was expected, would soon be sent to Havana for sentence. The accused had no evidence with him of being an American citizen, but had written to the United States for it. The Rear-Admiral had requested the Captain-General to allow the American flag to be hoisted over the Consulate at Caibarien.

CUBAN AFFAIRS IN THIS CITY. THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE SPANISH CON-SUL AND THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL-

WORK OF THE JUNTA. An interview between the Spanish Consul in this city, Senor Satrustegui and Gen. Barlow, the United

States Marshal, took place at the office of the latter on

Saturday afternoon. A reporter of this journal was in-

formed by the United States Marshal late yesterday even-

ing, that the account of the interview as published in the morning press of yesterday was entirely incorrect, and mere matter of "assumption." No special messenger was dispatched for the Marshal, as he was in his office. and expecting the call of Senor Satrustegui; there was no third party present at the leterview. The Marshal has not only declined to make public the conversation that did occur, but has informed no one, neither the press reporters nor the Spanish Consul, in regard to the tenor of the instructions he may or may not have received from Secretary Fish "toward preventing any possible breach of the neutrality laws." He has decided to make no divulgations, and to answer no questions in regard to the communications relating to the present revolution in Cuba that may pass between his office and the Government officials, in order that he may prevent any embarrassment for the Administration by imprudent gossiping. In regard to the steamer Quaker City, said to be "now fitting out at the foot of Twelfth-st, East Between," the Marshal stated that there is not the least tangble proof to be adduced that that steamer is being prepared for a warrike expedition against a foreign nation—not the slightest upon which could be based her setzure or detention by the Government officers. It is true, however, that she is being strictly watched by a Revenue cutter which lies near the foot of Twelfth-st. On the other hand it is true that the Cuban Junta, whose headquarters are at No. 71 Broadway (not in the St. Julien Hotel, as stated), have been very actively engaged in forwarding to the struggling patriots the most substantial assistance that they have had it in their power to do. The Cuban Junta, as well as the two other no third party present at the leterview. The Marshal Countries were the arean, and which calminated in the recognition by Spain of the independence of Holland. Phillip II., Alva, Alexander Farnese, are the forerunners of Dulec and his ruthless Generals; indeed, we remember no proclamation of Alva so inhuman as that recently fulminated from Bayamo. The triumph of Spain over the Cuban patriots would be followed by tortures and butcheries calculated to sicken the heart and chill the blood of any American who is not absolutely a fiend. So palpably just and pertinent are these considerations that we nover before knew public opinions so heartily unanimons in this City on any question of foreign politics as it is in favor of Cuba as against Spain.

What must be thought, then, of the journal which boasts, like The World, of its devotion to the principles of democracy and self-government, which makes itself the tool and convenience of Spaniah bigotry and despotism—which habitually spies and pimps for Dulea and his satellites, blazoning the name, arms ment, force, and destination, of every vessel that leaves our coast, which it fancies in the Cuban interest, thus putting Dulce in possession by telegraph of all the information that can be gathered, by every sort of eaves-dropping, that may cuable him to intercept and capture the patriots fresh supplies of men and munitions? If two or three hundred of our boys, who have left fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, behind them, shall in consequence be subjected to butchery by the garrote, will not The World have incurred a fearful responsibility?

The substance of the communications between our Government and the Spanish Minister at Washington is semi-ollicially an nounced. Complaint has been made that expeditions against Cuba are fitting out on our soil, and instructions to the proper officers to proper officers to proper officers to proceed the proper officers to provide the proper officers to provi

THE CAUSE IN PHILADELPHIA. WHAT THE AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE DOING

THERE—DEPARTURE OF EXPEDITIONS-A LARGE QUANTITY OF WAR MATERIALS SENT FROM THAT CITY-AN IRON CLAD FITTING OUT-GEN. GRANT AND GEN. BANKS. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 .- Probably in no other city in the United States are there so many Americans identified with the efforts of the Cubans to free themselves as in this city. A large number of the leading men of the city have come out very strong, and not only de they aid the patriots with money and advice, but they permit the influence of their names to be used and in every way possible give strength to the movement in

Outside of this city it is not generally known that the originators of the great Cuban mass meeting that was held here week before last were without excep tion American gentlemen. Not only were Americans the originators, but every dollar of expense incurred in getting up the meeting was defrayed by them. The meetmg was an immense success, many of the good brothers of the city declare it to have been, with the exception of some that took place during the war, the most spontaneous and enthusiastic gathering of people that ever assembled in the city. The Committee of thirteen (all Americans), who were appointed at the meeting to confer with the Cuban Junta at New-York City, are in direct communication with that Board, and much assistance has been given thereby to the Cuban

cause. Subscriptions of money, clothing, medical stores, &c., to a considerable extens, have been forwarded from this city through various channels to the relief of the patriots. But more valuable assistance than that which is mentioned above has been given by many of the citi zons of the city. A few weeks ago, several very wealthy men met at the residence of one of their number for the purpose of determining the course of action that would be the most beneficial to